

THE HONORABLE ROBERT S. LASNIK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

BRUCE KEITHLY and DONOVAN LEE,)
Individually and on Behalf of all Others)
Similarly Situated,)

Interim Lead Plaintiffs,)

v.)

INTELIUS, INC., A Delaware Corporation; and)
INTELIUS SALES, LLC, A Nevada Limited)
Liability Company,)

Defendants)

v.)

ADAPTIVE MARKETING, LLC, a Delaware)
Limited Liability Company,)

Third Party Defendant.)

No. C09-1485RSL

**SECOND AMENDED
CONSOLIDATED
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

I. NATURE OF ACTION

Interim Lead Plaintiffs Bruce Keithly and Donovan Lee (“Plaintiffs”) file this amended, consolidated Complaint, individually and on behalf of a class of similarly situated parties. This Complaint also consolidates *Paskowitz v. Intelius et al*, filed on June 2, 2010, Case No. 10-cv-909RSL. Plaintiffs complain and allege the following:

1 1. Intelius, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary/affiliate, Intelius Sales LLC,
2 (collectively, Intelius, Inc. and Intelius Sales LLC are referred to as “Intelius”) market
3 products and services on the Internet. Among the services Intelius offers on the Internet are
4 “reverse” cell phone and land-line directories, “people search” directories and “background
5 check” information. When class members sign up for such services, they provide their
6 credit/debit card information. Through Intelius’ misleading “in-cart marketing” and “post-
7 transaction marketing” efforts on its website, when the consumer purchases an Intelius
8 product, the consumer also unknowingly enrolls in a subscription-based service with Intelius
9 or Adaptive Marketing, LLC. The details and/or benefits of those subscription services
10 generally are never made known to the consumer, yet the consumer is then later billed a
11 significant monthly fee -- often \$19.95/month -- in perpetuity.

12 2. The situation described above is a result of a July 10, 2007 marketing
13 agreement (the “Marketing Agreement”) between Intelius Sales, LLC and Adaptive Marketing
14 that provides for Intelius to transmit to Adaptive all the credit card and customer information it
15 receives from selling Intelius products. For its part, Adaptive pays Intelius -- an undisclosed
16 fee for each customer. In this way, Adaptive is able to foist unwanted services (and the related
17 monthly charges) on unsuspecting consumers without full or adequate disclosure. Upon
18 information and belief, this alliance between Intelius and Adaptive has caused consumers to
19 unknowingly pay Adaptive (and thus, indirectly, Intelius) millions of dollars in non-existent
20 and/or unwanted services.

21 3. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, bring claims
22 against Defendants based on Defendants’ practice of collecting money from consumers
23 through the deceptive practice involving the promotion and delivery of unordered
24 subscriptions by Intelius and Adaptive. Defendants’ conduct constitutes a violation of the
25 Washington Consumer Protection Act, a breach of contract and, in the alternative, unjust
26 enrichment.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This Court has jurisdiction over this class action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332. In the aggregate, the claims of Plaintiffs and the members of the Class exceed the jurisdictional minimum amount in controversy of \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of costs and interests, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A) and § 1332(6). Additionally, this is a class action in which some of the members of the Class are citizens of a different state than the Defendants.

5. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants because Intelius, Inc. maintains its principal headquarters in Washington. Both Defendants conduct business in Washington, and otherwise intentionally avail themselves of the markets within Washington, through promotion, marketing and sale of their products in Washington, rendering the exercise of jurisdiction by this Court appropriate.

6. Venue is proper in this District of Washington pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendants are domiciled in this District and/or because they provide services to Class members located in this District, conduct substantial business in this District, or otherwise have sufficient contacts with this District to justify them being fairly brought into court in this District.

III. PARTIES

A. Interim Lead Plaintiffs

7. Plaintiff Bruce Keithly is a resident of Washington state. In April 2009 Mr. Keithly believed he purchased a background report search from Intelius for \$39.95 using a credit card. Unbeknownst to him, shortly after he purchased the Intelius report, Mr. Keithly incurred a \$19.95 charge for an "Identity Protect" service that he did not knowingly order. When Mr. Keithly read his credit card statement he learned that he had been billed \$39.95 for the service he thought he had ordered, but he also discovered a \$19.95 charge noted only as "Intelius Subscription." This \$19.95 charge was for the "Identity Protect" service. Even after

1 calling to cancel the "Identity Protect" service -- and the Company refused to give him a
2 refund -- he was charged another \$19.95 for this "service."

3 8. Plaintiff Donovan Lee is a resident of Ohio. In June 2008, Plaintiff Lee paid
4 for a search report from Intelius using a credit card. Unbeknownst to him, shortly after he
5 purchased the Intelius report, Plaintiff Lee incurred monthly charges for unordered services.
6 The services -- which were each billed to the Plaintiff's credit card at \$19.95 per month --
7 appeared on the credit card statements as "Family Protect," "AP9*Family Safety Repo-V" and
8 "Intelius Subscription." As a result, Plaintiff Lee was wrongfully charged hundreds of dollars
9 for a service that he did not knowingly order and which provided him no benefits.

10 9. By order of the Court, Plaintiffs Keithly and Lee are acting as Interim Lead
11 Plaintiffs on behalf of the Class.

12 **B. Defendants**

13 10. Defendant Intelius, Inc. is a Delaware Corporation with its principal place of
14 business at 500 108th Avenue, NE, 25th Floor, Bellevue, WA 98004. Intelius provides
15 intelligence services to consumers over the Internet. At all times relevant to this complaint,
16 Intelius controlled Intelius Sales, LLC on a day-to-day basis. Upon information and belief,
17 Intelius, Inc. owns and operates the Intelius.com website and receives a substantial portion of
18 the monies obtained by Intelius Sales from Adaptive as the result of the Marketing Agreement
19 described above.

20 11. Defendant Intelius Sales, LLC ("Intelius Sales") is a Nevada limited liability
21 company with its principal place of business at 500 108th Avenue, NE, 25th Floor, Bellevue,
22 WA 98004. Intelius Sales is a wholly-owned subsidiary/affiliate of Intelius, Inc. and was
23 party to the Marketing Agreement with Adaptive Marketing described above.
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25
26

IV. SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

A. Intelius Improperly Enrolls Class Members for Monthly “Subscriptions,” Netting Defendants Millions of Dollars

12. Describing itself as an “information commerce company,” Intelius provides on-line intelligence services and search and marketing services to consumers and enterprises. Among other things, Intelius generates revenue from consumers who purchase its intelligence services on a pay-per-use basis.

13. Among other products, Intelius offers such services as “reverse” cell phone directories, identity protection services and “background checks.” Intelius sells its services through its network of websites, which Intelius claims was one of the top 100 most visited web properties in the U.S. for April 2008. According to Intelius, it has established relationships with leading online portals and directories, including Idea, Microsoft, Yahoo! and YELLOWPAGES.COM, that market its services on their websites and direct visitors to Intelius websites. According to Intelius, since its inception in January 2003, it has processed more than 16 million orders and over four million customer accounts have purchased its services.

14. When a consumer purchases an Intelius service, Intelius makes available an “Intelius Consumer Site Terms and Conditions” page which purportedly governs the use of the Intelius databases. Under the Terms and Conditions, the provision and use of Intelius’s databases are governed by Washington law. The Terms and Conditions also require that all customers use a valid credit card for the purchase of any good or service on the Intelius site.

15. The Terms and Conditions are supplemented by a privacy policy that is also posted on Intelius’s site (“Privacy Policy”), attached hereto as Exhibit 1. The Privacy Policy provides that:

- a. Intelius will only share a customer’s payment information with third parties for the purpose of fulfilling a transaction request when the customer requests a product or service from the Intelius website;

1 b. Intelius will offer a customer the opportunity to choose whether or not to have his
2 information used for marketing purposes before sharing the customer's information
3 with third parties for marketing purposes.

4 16. Although Intelius derives revenue by directly offering services to customers, it
5 also derives substantial revenue from "in-cart marketing" and "post-transaction marketing."

6 17. "In-cart marketing" and "post-transaction marketing" have several deceptive
7 features in common, including (1) an offer made after the customer has selected the product(s)
8 he wants; (2) confusing incentives; (3) disclosures minimized on the screen and buried in the
9 middle of the transaction and not repeated at the end of or in confirmatory emails; (4) negative
10 pricing and/or free-to-pay conversion features; and (5) billing done in amounts and under
11 names that make detection less likely.

12 18. "In-cart marketing" is a process by which Intelius offers other services to
13 customers, when offering a discount on the purchase price of the previous selected Intelius
14 product, and without an explanation until later webpages that the additional service is "free"
15 only for a set period of time. The consumer's credit or debit card is then later billed, often 7
16 days later, if the consumer does not actively cancel the service, and is billed thereafter on a
17 monthly basis. This is called "free-to-pay" conversion.

18 19. "Post-transaction marketing" is the process by which Intelius offers at least one
19 third party, Adaptive Marketing ("Adaptive"), the opportunity to use Intelius's website for
20 marketing after the consumer has completed his or her transaction of purchasing an Intelius
21 product. Adaptive offers a variety of membership programs (the "Adaptive Programs") on the
22 Internet. Among the Adaptive Programs are: "24 Protect Plus," "Privacy Matters,"
23 "ValueMax," and "Family Safety."

24 20. Pursuant to the July 10, 2007 Marketing Agreement, when Plaintiffs and any
25 member of the Class pay for one of the Intelius services, Intelius then transfers the consumers'
26 credit/debit card and other billing information to Adaptive. Plaintiffs and Class members are

1 then surreptitiously enrolled in one or more of the Adaptive programs, and are billed for these
2 unwanted services on a monthly basis.

3 21. While Adaptive may be a separate entity purportedly providing these services
4 to consumers, the consumers end up with these unwanted services through the direct actions of
5 Intelius via the Intelius websites, and the language on the Intelius website has the tendency to
6 mislead customers into unknowingly signing up for these Adaptive Programs. As explained in
7 a March 2009 "Seattle Weekly" article:

8 [M]any users apparently failed to realize they are giving such consent, and it's
9 easy to see why. Say you do a "people search" through Intelius, a service that
10 costs \$1.95 and provides an individual's phone numbers, addresses, birthday,
11 relatives, and other information. After you enter your credit-card number, a page
12 comes up thanking you for your order in big, bold type. In somewhat smaller and
13 less-bold type, it also says you can get \$10 back as a member of ValueMax (an
14 Adaptive program offering discounts at stores like Kmart and Bed Bath &
15 Beyond). In really small, regular type, it tells you that membership will entail
16 your credit card being charged \$19.95 a month after a "7-day FREE trial period."

Remember, you still haven't gotten access to the information you paid for. To get
it, you have two choices: Click on the big orange rectangle, off to the side of all
these instructions that says "YES, and show my report," or click on the small
black one-line link that says "No, show my report." The YES button is what gets
you monthly ValueMax fees.

17 22. A May 2008 "TechCrunch" article describes an equally deceptive manner by
18 which Intelius causes consumers to unknowingly "order" Adaptive products:

19 Every time a customer buys a product at Intelius, they are shown a page telling
20 them "Take our 2008 consumer Credit Survey and claim \$10.00 CASH BACK
21 with Privacy Matters Identity." The user is then shown two survey questions and
22 asked to enter their email and click a large orange button. They can choose to
23 skip the survey by clicking on a small link at the bottom of the page.

24 Undoubtedly a lot of consumers do the survey and move forward to the next page
25 -- it only takes a second. But what most people don't do is read the fine print,
26 which gives no real details on the \$10 cash back (in fact, it is never mentioned
again, anywhere). Instead, in light gray small text, users are told that by taking
the survey they are really signing up to a \$20/month subscription. Intelius
forwards your personal information, including your credit card, to Adaptive
marketing. The next day a \$20 charge appears on your credit card, and each
month afterwards.

* * *

Of course you never hear from Adaptive Marketing again (why take a chance that you'll wonder who they are). Instead, the credit card charges keep coming, and the company obviously hopes you never notice.

This survey is quite literally a complete and total scam. And since users continue to pay forever (or until they try to stop it), the contribution to Intelius' revenue grows significantly over time.

23. Defendants' process of "post-transaction marketing" of the Negative Option Programs uniformly proceed as follows:

(a) Consumers select from a menu of Requested Information from Intelius.com and add them to their online shopping cart;

(b) Customers enter their credit/debit card and billing information on an order confirmation page and purchase the Requested Information by clicking a button that states "Complete the Purchase and Show My Report;"

(c) Before the Intelius.com website provides customers their report containing the Requested Information, the Intelius.com website takes them to an "interstitial" page --a web page that is displayed before or after an expected content page -- containing the post-transaction up sell marketing for the Negative Option Programs. The interstitial page for the Programs requires customers of www.intelius.com to affirmatively decline the Negative Option Program offer in order to avoid being enrolled and charged, and to confirm their prior purchase of the Requested Information;

(d) If the consumer enters their email address and clicks a large, prominent red button on the interstitial page stating: "YES, And show my report" (the "Confirmation Button"), they are taken to another page containing their Requested Information. Defendants do not further mention the Negative Option Program(s) on the Intelius.com website, or provide any kind of confirmation of the purported enrollment or transcription receipt.

1 24. Defendants' interstitial page for the Negative Option Programs uses the following
2 (non-exhaustive) tactics, which, taken together or separately, make the page likely to deceive a
3 reasonable consumer;

4 (a) Prominently featuring and highlighting certain language on the interstitial page in
5 large font size, and color highlights, including (1) "Thank You your order has been successfully
6 completed" above "\$10.00 CASH BACK," or (2) "FREE CREDIT REPORT" above "Please
7 type in your email address below" above a large button stating "YES, And show my report."
8 These highlighted statements distract attention away from any purported disclosures concerning
9 the Negative Option Programs;

10 (b) Using a confirmation button that misleadingly states "YES, And show my report"
11 instead of the button Intelius uses for the Requested Information order confirmation page:
12 "Complete the Purchase and Show My Report" that creates the impression that the interstitial
13 page is part of consumers' prior purchase of the Requested Information;

14 (c) Failing to format the "No, show my report" link on the interstitial page to appear
15 as a button or the appearance of an internet link, and using small grey lettering that blends in
16 with the page background;

17 (d) Obfuscating any purported disclosures in gray lettering no larger than
18 approximately half the size of other highlighted information;

19 (e) Burying key language concerning the cost, charge to the credit/debit card used to
20 purchase Requested Information, the "free-to-pay" conversion feature, and phone number to
21 cancel the Negative Option Program below unrelated text, in the middle of a block paragraph
22 with extremely low readability scores that require high levels of sophistication and/or education
23 to understand;

24 (f) Using "preacquired account information" and the entry of an email address as a
25 proxy for re-entering payment information to confirm acceptance of the Programs; and

26 (g) Offering the Programs on a "free-to-pay" basis.

1 25. On information and belief, and as alleged in another action against Intelius,
 2 Intelius hires psychologists and behavioral specialists to carefully design the interstitial page to
 3 hit human psychological cues and obfuscate any purported disclosures, in an effort to cause
 4 Plaintiffs and the Class to inadvertently enroll in the Negative Opinion Programs.

5 26. The language contained on the Intelius websites has the capacity to deceive a
 6 substantial portion of the public to initially purchase Adaptive products. Moreover, pursuant to
 7 the terms of the Marketing Agreement, Intelius makes it difficult for the reasonable consumer to
 8 inquire about or cancel the Adaptive Program even when the consumer discovers that he/she is
 9 being charged for the Adaptive Program. For example, the Marketing Agreement specially
 10 prohibits Intelius from communicating with any customer with respect to an Adaptive Program,
 11 without Adaptive's prior written consent. Moreover, the Adaptive Programs are sometimes also
 12 listed on the consumer's charge card bill as an "Intelius Subscription" or "Intelius.com" charge,
 13 thereby further obfuscating what the charge constitutes.

14 27. Intelius thus enrolls Plaintiffs and the Class members into Adaptive Programs
 15 without adequately disclosing, among other things: (1) that the consumers are being enrolled in
 16 the Adaptive Programs without their authorization or consent; (2) the amount of the recurring
 17 charges by Adaptive and/or Intelius; (3) the terms and conditions involved in the Adaptive
 18 Programs; and (4) the manner by which the consumer may cancel those services.

19 28. The fact that Intelius website marketing of Adaptive Programs is plainly
 20 deceptive to a substantial portion of the public is borne out in, among other things, the hundreds -
 21 - if not thousands -- of complaints received by the Washington State Attorney General office and
 22 the Better Business Bureau. The Washington State AG is actively investigating Intelius for the
 23 unfair and deceptive practices alleged herein.

24 29. The Intelius site is so deceptive, that even "sophisticated" consumers are being
 25 misled. As reported in the "Seattle Weekly" article:

26 Stephen Kropp of Renton says he inadvertently signed up for an Intelius identity-
 theft subscription last summer after purchasing a phone number from the

company. Sometime later, he says, he noticed a \$19.95 charge on his debit card. Looking through past statements, he realized the company had been charging him for six months, collecting a total of \$120. "I just wanted a phone number," says Kropp. "The service they were offering was completely unrelated to what I was asking for" and hadn't provided him any benefits that he could see. He says Intelius initially refused to refund all but one month of the fees, but agreed to return the rest after he wrote to [the Attorney General's] office.

Like many of those complaining, Kropp is not a computer neophyte. A civil engineer, he works for an environmental consulting firm called Entrix, where he designs salmon habitat restoration projects, among other things -- all using software, of course. "I'm pretty much a computer nerd," he says.

That's the thing that bothers Brenda Piampiano, a Maine attorney who was hit with \$40 worth of charges for an Adaptive service she says she never intentionally signed up for. The service is called "Family Safety," and promises to allow consumers the ability to monitor sex offenders in their neighborhoods. "I'm a relatively savvy person with a law degree, and I use the computer absolutely all the time," she says. "I feel like if I can get taken into these things, anybody can."

30. Intelius derives substantial revenue as the result of its deceptive sale of Adaptive Programs. According to its SEC data, by the end of first quarter 2008, 38.9% of Intelius' revenue was the result of its agreement with Adaptive.

31. Intelius' October 19, 2009 Form S-1 filed with the SEC (the "Form S-1"), states that:

Sales of ... post-transaction advertising of other subscription services, appear to be the focus of many customer complaints, and our efforts to reduce the incidence of complaints may also reduce our revenues from ... our advertising.

* * *

[W]e are currently on probation with one of our payment card associations as a result of elevated levels of chargebacks.

* *

The office of the Washington State Attorney General has started a formal inquiry, including depositions of some of our executives, about some of our business practices, particularly those involving our business relationship with Adaptive Marketing and associated with our sales of subscription services.

32. Defendants recognize that the misleading manner in which the Negative Option Programs are disclosed, and by which customers are enrolled therein is the primary reason for the revenue resulting from these Negative Option Programs. Intelius' Form S-1 states that: "if the manner in which [Adaptive] advertises its services on our websites is changed so that fewer customers accept the offers, our financial results could be harmed."

B. Congressional Testimony and Findings Demonstrate the Deception Inherent in Intelius's In-Cart and Post-Transaction Marketing

33. On November 16, 2009, the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, Office of Oversight and Investigations issued a Staff Report for Chairman John D. Rockefeller on post-transaction marketing titled Aggressive Sales Tactics on the Internet and Their Impact on American Consumers (the "Rockefeller Report" by the "Senate Committee"). The Rockefeller Report was followed by a hearing on the matter before the entire Senate Committee.

34. The Rockefeller Report focused on, *inter alia*, Intelius's partner, Adaptive, and its parent company, Vertrue, Inc., and concluded that "It is clear at this point that [Adaptive] use[s] highly aggressive sales tactics to charge millions of American consumers for services the consumers do not want and do not understand they have purchased." The Staff Report states that Intelius has received over \$10 million in income from post-transaction marketing.

35. At the Senate Hearing on November 17, 2009, Florencia Marotta-Wurgler, a professor of business at New York University explained how post-transaction marketing inverts norms of e-commerce and defies consumer expectations:

Consumers who access the Internet can quickly access the sites of thousands of different vendors. The reason why consumers can comfortably browse and window shop without having to delve into the fine print governing each vendor's site is that, based on experience, they know that until they follow some well-established steps, they are not financially bound to the vendor. In almost all consumer transactions online, consumers select a product or service and complete a multi-step checkout process that requires entering a preferred payment method as well as shipping and billing addresses. When the transaction is completed, consumers are presented with a confirmation page with details of the completed transaction. This norm of online commerce is what allows consumers to safely

1 explore the web, become informed about advertisement offers and complete
 2 transactions online. The fact that this norm has been widely accepted and in a
 3 way standardized has helped drive the explosive and economically beneficial
 growth of online transactions.

4 36. In testimony before the Senate Committee, Robert Meyer, a professor of
 5 marketing at the Wharton School, specifically identified the Intelius website as an example of
 6 deceptive post-transaction sales tactics, attaching Intelius's webpages and highlighting step by
 7 step how Intelius deceives its customers. Professor Meyer also explained how the architecture of
 8 a website like Intelius's "is effective in achieving deception by exploiting a series of well-known
 9 psychological biases that impede consumers' abilities to make fully informed choices in online
 10 and offline settings."

11 37. Robert McKenna, the Washington State Attorney General ("Washington AG"),
 12 submitted testimony to the Senate Committee about the state's investigation into certain Internet
 13 companies. The Washington State AG's office is currently conducting an investigation of
 14 Intelius, and has conducted depositions of Intelius executives. Mr. McKenna, describing
 15 Intelius's website, testified in a prepared statement that:

16 After a consumer places an order for a product or service and enters his or her
 17 payment information on an ecommerce site, an offer for \$10 cash back for filling
 18 out a survey appears on the screen. The impression left on the consumer by the
 19 Web page is that he or she should fill in the survey, enter his or her email address
 20 (sometimes twice) and click on the button to complete his or her purchase and
 21 claim the \$10 cash back. In fact, by clicking on the button, the consumer is
 22 purportedly agreeing to be enrolled in a free trial for a membership program that
 23 will be charged automatically on a recurring monthly (or, in some cases, annual)
 24 basis to the account the consumer used to make the purchase of the product or
 25 service. The fine print on the Web page discloses that by clicking on the button
 26 associated with completing the purchase or submitting the survey, the consumer is
 purportedly authorizing the e-commerce site to transmit the consumer's financial
 account information to an undisclosed third party. Despite the disclosures, the
 offer misleads consumers into believing that the offer is for \$10 cash back for
 taking a survey, not an offer for a trial in a membership program, which is the
 "true" offer and is disclosed only in the fine print. In general, the offers appear to
 be coming from the e-commerce site and do not disclose the third party that is
 actually making the offer.

1 The Washington Attorney General's Office has been able to identify several
 2 hundred consumer complaints filed with our office in the last two years alone that
 3 involve the consumer having been enrolled in a membership program without his
 4 or her knowledge and having been automatically billed for the program without
 5 his or her authorization.

6 Based upon these complaints and extensive investigations, we have observed a
 7 number of significant problems with this form of marketing, including:

8 1. Consumers do not expect that the financial account information that they
 9 provide for one transaction will result in ongoing charges placed by a third-party
 10 company;

11 2. Consumers have difficulty identifying and contacting the seller of the
 12 membership program to cancel or otherwise terminate any ongoing or recurring
 13 obligation because the sellers frequently do not identify themselves in the offers;

14 3. Sellers use a variety of distractions to obscure the "true" offer, e.g., offering
 15 cash back on the consumer's primary purchase and using "consumer surveys";
 16 and

17 4. The use of words "free" or "trial offer" to market free-to-pay conversions leads
 18 consumers to believe that they do not have to take further action in order to avoid
 19 ongoing charges.

20 **C. Intelius's Practices Are Deceptive and Unfair Under Federal Trade Commission
 21 Standards**

22 38. The FTC has found that the type of data-passing that Intelius engages in (also
 23 referred to as "preacquired account information" marketing) is at odds with consumer
 24 expectations and thus deceptive and unfair in the analogous setting of telemarketing. In issuing a
 25 rule that regulates this practice in the context of telemarketing, the FTC concluded:

26 The record makes clear, in fact, that it is the very act of pulling out a wallet and
 providing an account number that consumers generally equate with consenting to
 make a purchase, and that this is the most reliable means of ensuring that a
 consumer has indeed consented to the transaction...[T]he Commission still
 believes that whenever preacquired account information enables a seller or
 telemarketer to cause charges to be billed to a consumer's account without the
 necessity of persuading the consumer to demonstrate his or her consent by
 divulging his or her account number, the customary dynamic of offer and
 acceptance is inverted.

39. On the basis of marketplace norms and consumer expectations, the FTC determined that the use of preacquired account information is fair within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act only if a vendor obtains the consumer's express, informed consent to the use of that billing information:

[I]n every transaction, the seller or telemarketer must obtain the consumer's express informed consent to be charged for the goods or services or charitable contribution, and to be charged using the identified account. 'Express' consent means that consumers must affirmatively and unambiguously articulate their consent. Silence is not tantamount to consent; nor does an ambiguous response from a consumer equal consent. Consent is 'informed' only when customers or donors have received all required material disclosures under the Rule, and can thereby gain a clear understanding that they will be charged, and of the payment mechanism that will be used to effect the charge. Of course, the best evidence of "consent" is consumers' affirmatively stating that they do agree to purchase the goods or services (or make the donation), identifying the account they have selected to make the purchase, and providing part or all of that account number to the seller or telemarketer for payment purposes (not for purposes of "identification," or to prove "eligibility" for a prize or offer, for example).

40. Where preacquired account information is used for billing in a free-to-pay conversion, the FTC has required affirmative action on the part of the consumer before consent can be inferred. Under the FTC's telemarketing sales rule, Intelius's use of preacquired account information in conjunction with its Negative Option Programs on a "free-to-pay" conversion is not based upon express, informed consent; rather, it is an abusive practice. While Intelius engages in this unfair and deceptive practice on the Internet, and not via telemarketing, final orders of the FTC may provide guidance when interpreting the Washington Consumer Protection Act. RCW § 19.86.920.

V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

41. Plaintiffs and the Class reallege the proceeding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

42. This class action is brought and may be maintained under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 (b)(2) and (b)(3). Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of the following nationwide class:

1 All persons located within the United States who provided credit or debit card
2 information to an Intelius-owned, -operated, or -controlled website and were
3 subsequently charged for products and/or services offered via post-transaction or
4 in-cart marketing by or for the benefit of Intelius and/or Adaptive Marketing LLC
5 without the consumers' prior informed authorization or consent.

6 43. Plaintiffs reserve the right to modify the class definition before moving for class
7 certification, including a reservation of the right to seek to certify subclasses, if discovery reveals
8 that modifying the class definition or seeking subclasses would be appropriate.

9 44. Excluded from the Class are governmental entities, Defendants, Defendants'
10 affiliates, agents, parents, subsidiaries, employees, officers, directors, and immediate family
11 members. Also excluded from the Class is any judge, justice or judicial officer presiding over
12 this matter and the members of their immediate families and judicial staff.

13 45. Plaintiffs do not know the exact number of Class members, because such
14 information is within the exclusive control of Defendants. Intelius boasts that it has sold to over
15 four million customer accounts. The members of the Class include Washington residents and are
16 so numerous and geographically dispersed across the United States that joinder of all Class
17 members is impracticable.

18 46. Defendants have acted with respect to the Class in a manner generally applicable
19 to each Class member. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and
20 fact involved in the action, which affect all Class members. The questions of law or fact
21 common to the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members and
22 include, but are not limited to, the following:

23 A. Whether Defendants misstated, omitted or concealed material facts concerning the
24 Adaptive Programs, and whether such misstatements, omissions or concealment of material facts
25 deceived, or are likely to mislead and deceive consumers using Intelius websites;

26 B. Whether Defendants' acts and omissions as described above constitute a violation
of the Washington Consumer Protection Act (the "CPA");

1 C. Whether Defendants' unauthorized use and/or transmission of Plaintiffs' and
2 Class members' billing information constitutes a breach of contract;

3 D. Whether Defendants have been unjustly enriched by this scheme, in which
4 Plaintiffs are promised rebates and billed for products and services that are never delivered
5 and/or utilized;

6 E. Whether Plaintiffs and the members of the Class have been damaged by
7 Defendants' wrongs complained of herein, and if so, whether Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled
8 to injunctive relief;

9 F. Whether Plaintiffs and the members of the Class have been damaged by
10 Defendants' wrongs complained of herein, and if so, the measure of those damages and the
11 nature and extent of other relief that should be afforded;

12 G. Whether treble damages should be awarded to Plaintiffs and the members of the
13 Class for Defendants' violations of the Washington CPA, as alleged herein;

14 H. Whether Plaintiffs and the members of the Class should be awarded attorneys'
15 fees and the costs of suit for Defendants' violation of the Washington CPA, as alleged herein;
16 and

17 I. Whether Plaintiffs and the members of the Class are entitled to declaratory relief
18 for Defendants' statutory violations alleged herein.

19 47. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Class in
20 that all members of the Class have been harmed in substantially the same way by Defendants'
21 acts and omissions.

22 48. Plaintiffs are each an adequate representative of the Class. Plaintiffs are
23 committed to prosecuting this action and have retained competent counsel experienced in
24 litigation of this nature. Plaintiffs seek no relief that is antagonistic or adverse to other members
25 of the Class.
26

1 49. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
 2 adjudication of the controversy. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of
 3 the Class would create the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual
 4 members of the Class. Moreover, litigation on an individual basis could be dispositive of the
 5 interests of absent Intelius customers, and substantially impair or impede their ability to protect
 6 their interests.

7 50. In view of the complexity of the issues presented and the expense that an
 8 individual Plaintiff would incur if he or she attempted to obtain relief from Intelius, the
 9 individual claims of Class members are monetarily insufficient to support separate actions.
 10 Because of the size of the individual Class members' claims, few, if any, Class members could
 11 afford to seek legal redress for the wrongs complained of in this Complaint.

12 51. Plaintiffs do not anticipate any difficulty in managing this action as a class action.
 13 The identities of the Class members are known by Defendants, and the measure of monetary
 14 damages can be calculated from Defendants' records. The claims will be governed under
 15 Washington law in accordance with Intelius's Terms and Conditions. This action poses no
 16 unusual difficulties that would impede its management by the Court as a class action.

17 **VI. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

18 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **Violation of Chapter 19.86 R.C.W., Washington Consumer Protection Act**

20 52. Plaintiffs and the Class reallege the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth
 21 herein.

22 53. This cause of action is asserted on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Class.

23 54. The Washington Consumer Protection Act, RCW 19.86 *et seq.*, provides
 24 consumers with a comprehensive procedure for redressing Defendants' unfair or deceptive
 25 business practices.
 26

1 55. RCW 19.86.090 provides a private right of action to any person injured in his
2 property by an “unfair or deceptive act or practice.”

3 56. Defendants’ acts and omissions as alleged herein violate the Washington CPA
4 because they: (1) are unfair or deceptive acts or practices; (2) are committed in the course of
5 Defendants’ business; (3) have a pervasive public interest impact and have the potential to
6 deceive a substantial portion of the public; and (4) have caused injury to Plaintiffs in their
7 business and/or property and the members of the Class.

8 57. As a result of Defendants’ deceptive acts and practices as alleged herein.
9 Plaintiffs and the members of the Class paid for unwanted and unused services.
10 Defendants’ actions and inactions as alleged herein are the proximate cause of injury to Plaintiffs
11 and the Class in an amount to be proven at trial.

12 58. Pursuant to RCW 19.86.090, Plaintiffs seek damages on behalf of themselves and
13 each Class member against all Defendants for Plaintiffs’ actual damages sustained as a result of
14 Defendants’ actions and inactions alleged herein, in an amount to be determined at trial, but not
15 less than \$5,000,000, as well as the costs of this suit and reasonable attorneys’ fees.

16 59. Further, pursuant to RCW 19.86.090, Plaintiffs seek treble damages on behalf of
17 themselves and each Class member for their actual damages sustained as a result of Defendants’
18 unfair and deceptive acts in the amount to be determined at trial, but not less than \$5,000,000.

19 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **Unjust Enrichment**

21 60. Plaintiffs and the Class reallege the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth
22 herein.

23 61. Plaintiffs and members of the Class have provided billing information to Intelius
24 for the express purpose of purchasing Intelius products selected by Plaintiffs and Class members.
25 Intelius used that information for its own benefit in one of two ways: (1) Intelius transmitted
26 customer billing information to a third-party that paid Intelius for transmitting the data or (2)

1 Intelius used customer billing information to bill Plaintiffs and Class members for products and
2 services that were not selected by them.

3 62. By Intelius's design, customers do not receive rebates, services, products or other
4 benefits offered in Intelius's post-transaction and in-cart marketing offers.

5 63. Intelius's conduct before and after these transactions demonstrates a purposeful
6 plan to enrich itself without providing any benefit to Plaintiffs and Class members. Intelius
7 designed its website, in consultation with psychologists and behavioral specialists, to lead
8 consumers through on-line transactions that reflect no additional purchases or costs to the
9 customer related to post-transaction and in-cart marketing offers. Intelius, by agreement with
10 Adapative, refuses to discuss post-transaction advertisements and purchases with its customers,
11 thus depriving Plaintiffs and Class members of any guidance or assistance in canceling unwanted
12 subscription or obtaining refunds for improper charges.

13 64. Through this scheme, Defendant has been knowingly and unjustly enriched at the
14 expense of and to the detriment of Plaintiffs and Class members.

15 65. Plaintiffs seek disgorgement of all monies received by Intelius as a result of credit
16 and debit card charges to Plaintiffs' and Class members' for products and services offered in-cart
17 and post-transaction as described above.

18 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **Breach of Contract**

20 66. Intelius's Privacy Policy provides that Intelius can share Plaintiffs' billing and
21 personal information with third parties only under limited circumstances including when:

- 22 a. Plaintiffs request a product or service offered by Intelius or a third party;
23
24 b. Plaintiffs elect to permit Intelius to share their personal information with a third
25 party for marketing purposes.

26 67. Intelius breached the Privacy Policy, and the covenant of good faith and fair

1 dealing implied therein, by transferring Plaintiffs' billing information to third parties in
 2 connection with the post-transaction marketing scheme described above when Intelius did not
 3 have a request from Plaintiffs to buy a post-transaction product or service or a request from
 4 Plaintiffs to transfer their information to third parties or Plaintiffs' informed, affirmative consent
 5 to do so.

6 68. Intelius breached the Privacy Policy, and the covenant of good faith and fair
 7 dealing implied therein, by transferring Plaintiffs' billing information to financial institutions for
 8 credit and debit card processing in connection with the in-cart marketing scheme described
 9 above when Intelius did not have a request from Plaintiffs to buy an in-cart product or service or
 10 a request from Plaintiffs to transfer their information to third parties or Plaintiffs' informed,
 11 affirmative consent to do so.

12 69. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of Defendants' breach, Plaintiffs
 13 and the other Class members sustained damages, in an amount to be determined at trial.

14 70. Plaintiffs seek, for themselves and all Class members, an award of actual
 15 damages, attorneys' fees and costs as provided by law.

17 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **Breach of Contract**

19 71. Intelius's Terms and Conditions establish that the provision and use of the
 20 databases housed on Intelius's website, and payment for the use of those databases, is governed
 21 by Washington law.

22 72. Under Washington law (the Washington Consumer Protection Act, Ch. 19.86.020
 23 R.C.W.), unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce are
 24 unlawful. Thus, under the Terms and Conditions, as well as the covenant of good faith and fair
 25 dealing implied therein, Intelius is prohibited from engaging in unfair and deceptive acts or
 26 practices.

1 73. As described above, Intelius engages in unfair and deceptive practices when it
2 uses post-transaction and in-cart marketing tactics to enroll its customers in subscription services
3 and programs.

4 74. By engaging in conduct that violates the Washington Consumer Protection Act,
5 Intelius is in breach of its express contractual agreement to be governed by Washington law and
6 the covenant of good faith and fair dealing implied in the Terms and Conditions.

7 75. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of Defendants' breach, Plaintiffs
8 and the other Class members sustained damages, in an amount to be determined at trial.

9 76. Plaintiffs seek, for themselves and all Class members, an award of actual
10 damages, treble damages, attorneys' fees and costs as provided by law, including, but not limited
11 to, the Washington Consumer Protection Act.

12
13 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **Breach of Contract**

15 77. Intelius's Terms and Conditions require its customers to provide a valid credit
16 card to pay the fees associated with their use of the Intelius website.

17 78. Plaintiffs provided valid credit and credit/debit cards to purchase goods and/or
18 services on Intelius's website.

19 79. In connection with the post-transaction and in-cart marketing schemes described
20 above, Intelius subsequently:

- 21
- 22 a. charged Plaintiffs' credit and credit/debit cards for goods and/or services that Plaintiffs
 - 23 did not knowingly select, purchase, and/or use, and/or
 - 24 b. transferred Plaintiffs' credit and credit/debit cards information to third parties knowing
 - 25 that the third parties would charge Plaintiffs' credit and credit/debit cards for goods
 - 26 and/or services that Plaintiffs did not knowingly select, purchase and/or use.

82. Plaintiffs seek, for themselves and all Class members, an award of actual damages, attorneys' fees and costs as provided by law.

Declaratory Relief Under the Declaratory Judgments Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201

84. Defendants' post-transaction and in-cart marketing practices and billing practices have a tendency to mislead and deceive members of the Class.

86. Plaintiffs and all Class members are entitled to have this Court establish by declaration their rights and legal relations under the Washington CPA, the Terms and Conditions of the Intelius website and Intelius's Privacy Policy.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request for themselves and the members of the Class that the Court enter an order and judgment against Defendants as follows:

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- (2) Adjudging and decreeing that Defendants have engaged in the conduct alleged herein;
- (3) Declaring that Defendants have violated the Washington CPA by their unfair and deceptive business acts or practices that have caused injury to Plaintiffs and the members of the Class;
- (4) Declaring that Defendants have breached the Terms and Conditions of their website by violating Washington law (specifically, the substantive prohibitions set forth at RCW 19.86.020);
- (5) Declaring that Defendants have breached the Terms and Conditions of their website and the Privacy Policy by misusing the billing information provided by Plaintiffs as required under the Terms and Conditions;
- (6) Declaring that Defendants have breached their Privacy Policy by transferring Plaintiffs' billing information to third parties without a request from, or the informed, affirmative consent of, Plaintiffs;
- (7) Declaring that Defendants have been unjustly enriched by the post-transaction and in-cart marketing tactics described above;
- (8) Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class actual damages for Defendants' violations of the Washington CPA, breach of contract, and unjust enrichment;
- (9) Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class treble damages under the Washington CPA;
- (10) Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class injunctive and declaratory relief against all Defendants for violation of the Washington CPA, breach of contract, and unjust enrichment;
- (11) Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class injunctive and declaratory relief against all Defendants to ensure that Defendants will not continue to market services with deceptive or materially misleading information;

- 1 (12) Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class injunctive and declaratory relief against all
2 Defendants to ensure that Defendants will not continue to engage in unfair or
3 deceptive business acts or practices;
- 4 (13) Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class restitution damages for Defendants' unfair and
5 deceptive acts and practices in violation of the Washington CPA, breach of
6 contract, and unjust enrichment;
- 7 (14) Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class pre- and post-judgment interest at the highest
8 allowable rate;
- 9 (15) Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class their costs and expenses;
- 10 (16) Awarding Attorneys' fees pursuant to the Washington CPA, the Common Fund
11 Doctrine, as set forth by statute, or as otherwise allowed by law; and
- 12 (17) Granting such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper, and
13 equitable.

14 **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

15 Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.
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1 DATED this 23rd day of February, 2011.

2
3 By /s/ Karin B. Swope

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Additional Plaintiffs' Counsel

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on February 23, 2011, I caused to be served a true and correct copy of the SECOND AMENDED CONSOLIDATED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT on the following recipients via the method indicated:

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DATED this 23rd day of February, 2011.

/s/ Karin B. Swope
Karin B. Swope